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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ion with to have rejected articles returned. View must in all cases send slamps for that purpose

For Secretary of State.

ALBERT S. WILLIS of Kentucky! In the Hawaiian business he has displayed more diplomatic ability and solld common sepse than the entire Administration at Washington. He has rendered to Mr. CLEVE-LAND personally a service of incomparable magnitude and appreciable value.

The details of Minister William's doings at Honolulu, whither he was sent to upset, possible, the friendly Government to which he was accredited, and to set up a Queen of Mr. CLEVELAND's creation, are not yet known to the country. The President has not seen fit to communicate to Congress Mr. William's undoubtedly sensible despatches to Mr. GRESHAM, in order that they may be contrasted with Mr. GRESHAM'S amazing instructions to Mr. WILLIS.

Nevertheless, the main fact about Wil-Lis's performance is as clear as daylight. Whatever he was secretly expected to do, whatever he was privately instructed to do, whatever discretionary power was wested in him, in view of what Mr. GRESHAM accurately designated as "the delicate mituation," by whatever methods, open, partly concealed, or entirely subterranean. he was bidden to give effect to Mr. CLEVE-LAND's decree, Willis has managed somehow to wriggle through the astounding affair without involving us in a war upon little Hawaii, to force upon her a hated, disreputable, and discarded monarch.

Secretary GRISHAM, on the other hand, however ready his intentions may have been, has not successfully withstood Mr. CLEVELAND'S determination to bring irretrievable ruin upon himself and his Admin-1stration. He has lent himself to the mad enterprise, and has prodded WILLIS on to "prompt action." If their principal, the President of the United States, is not to-day a proper subject for impeachment, the fact is ot due to the Secretary of State, but to the moderation, deliberation, and prudence of the Minister to Hawali.

The proper reward for such a service is obvious. Mr. WILLIS ought to have full management of the foreign affairs of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration.

The only obstacle we perceive is in the circumstance that Kentucky is already represented in the Cabinet. But it is not impossible that Secretary Carlisla might hall with joy so favorable an opportunity to get out and let WILLIS in.

The Weak Excuse for a Wrong.

A leading trait of Mr. CLEVELAND's de-Sence of his attempt to restore monarchy in Hawaii is its distortion of history to suit

The great question as to the overthrow of Queen LILIUOKALANI is why she was overthrown. If she had given no cause for such treatment, we might infer that it was an act of injustice perpetrated by plotters for annexation. But if she merited her fate, there is no ground for such an inference. Her downfall in that case was just; and whether another monarch should then be set up, as in the English revolution of 1688, or the throne abolished, as in our own Revolution, or annexation to the nearest great republic sought, as after the revolution of Texas, was a matter for Hawaii alone to

Now, what does Mr. CLEVELAND say of ble, glossing it over as if of minor conse quence; but all that little is in palliation of an outrageous act of tyranny:

"On Saturday, Jan. 14, 1803, the Queen of Hawait, Who had been contemplating the proclamation of a new Constitution, had, in deference to the wishes and remonstrances of her Cabinet, renounced the project for the present at least. On Monday morning, she Queen and see Cabinet made public proclamation, with s notice which was specially served upon the repre seniatives of all foreign Governments, that an cars es in the Constitution would be sought only is the methods provided by that instrument."

the despotic Queen is thus not even recorded as an independent fact, but it is only mentioned when wrought in as the subordinate clause of a sentence which proclaims her gracious renunciation of that scheme "in deference to the wishes and remonstrances of her Cabinet." A siur at the citizens of Honolulu for "taking this relinguished purpose as a basis of action, and a further exposure of his own frame of mind in the phrase "the Queen's alleged illegal and unlawful proceedings," com plete Mr. CLEVELAND's references to the very essence of the whole controversy.

Could it have been thought possible, in earlier days, that a President of the United States would ever send to Congress a mes sage palliating and glossing over the arbitrary act of a monarch in seeking to destroy the written Constitution of her people by her own flat, thus overriding and violating the methods lawfully provided for its alteration? Could it have been be Hoved that such a message would denound as plotters the patriotic citizens who should everthrow such a Queen, and seek admission into our Union, where Constitutions are re-

Not content with this outrage upon Amer ican sentiment and tradition, as well as upon a little island community struggling for free government, Mr. CLEVELAND apparently tries to suggest that Minister STEVENS was the originator of the Queen's overthrow. For this purpose he quotes from a despatch written less than two months before that overthrow, declaring that "the monarchy here is an absurd anachronism, an impediment to good gov ernment," and that it would be a benefit both to Hawaii and the United States if the

Well, every word of Mr. STEVENS'S de patch was true then, and is true to-day. It was true before he wrote, and it had been the talk of the islands as of the United Btates. But what he saw as a sympathetic observer on the spot, at a time when our political canvass caused less attention to be paid to it here, so that it became his duty to write of it, was that very recent events had brought Hawail to "the parting of the ways." The succession of the despotic, Conatitution-breaking LILIUOKALANI to KALA EAUA, who, with all his faults, was still sensible, tractable, and a great admirer of the United States, was bringing on a crisis, and various legislative scandals were further hastening it.

The occurrence of that crisis less than two months afterward amply shows the

the more Mr. CLEVELAND dwells on the vigor and fitness of the language of the Mintater, the more obvious is it that he had been faithfully reporting what was current around him. To say that he produced the crisis, in order to justify the prediction that 'the golden hour is at hand," is absurd, and even Mr. CLEVELAND half sees the absurdity, for, after all his quotations, when he comes to draw a conclusion it takes this utterly vague and trivial form: "These declarations certainly show a disposition and condition of mind which may be use

fully recalled." The simple and obvious fact which has been made the basis of vile and violent attacks by Messrs. BLOUNT, CLEVELAND, and GRESHAM upon a United States Minlater to Hawaii, and the best citizens of that country. Is that Mr. STEVENS saw and reported the growth of anti-monarchical feeling. In fact the monarchy had existed for six years on sufferance only. In 1887 a great mass meeting at Honolulu declared that the existing Government had "ceased, through corruption and incompetence, adequately to perform its functions." But some wrongs were redressed; the system was continued as a convenient makeshift. and a leading figure in the revolt of January, the Chief Justice of the Hawailan Supreme Court, recently declared that he remained loyal to monarchy until the Queen's

perfldy and absolutism converted him. What is shameful is to find a President of this republic describing indignation at this outrageous conduct of the Queen as " dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own," denouncing those who have freed Hawaii from despotism, and not only spurning their plea for annexation, but abusing them for seeking to exchange a berbarous and dangerous monarchy for membership of the American Union.

A Confession After Election.

Mr. DANIEL NOBLE of Long Island City. the Republican candidate for District Attorney of Queens county, was chosen to that office at the recent election. His term does not begin until the first day of January, 1894, but he has naturally begun to make arrangements with reference to entering upon his official duties. We take the following account of his first step from the Long Island Farmer, a weekly newspaper published in the village of Jamaica:

"On Nov. 24 the Former printed the followings "The spoilemen are figuring on what they can get out of the District Attorney's office. * * * It is claimed the first assistant should have \$1,800 a year."

"This statement was vertiled on Wednesday, whet District Attorney-elect Nonta appeared before the Hoard of Supervisors and requested the Board to fix the salary of the Assistant District Attorney at \$1,800. It was an audacious thing for him to tell the Board what the salary should be.

"Mr. Nones said he was not familiar with the duties of the District Attorney's office, and therefore he wanted the Seard to make the salary of the Assistant District Attorney large enough to enable him to emplo a man whe would be competent to conduct the office.

"Mr. Nonex said further that the most important work of the District Atterney's office was the drawing of indictments in such a way that the indictmen could not be set saids. He did not think he could ge for his assistant a lawyer able to perform this im-portant work for less than \$1,800 a year, "Mr. Nosta's confession of lack of confidence in his

awn ability to conduct the District Attorney's office irprised the Board, but It was honest of him."

Well, assuming it to be honest, it is nevertheless, rather late. Such an avowal, if the facts required that it should be made at all, fought to have been made before election day.

If it had thus been made, does any intelligent person suppose that Mr. DANIEL Noble would have been elected District Attorney? Just think of it! A lawyer who confesses that he is not familiar with the duties of the office, and is afraid he cannot draw good indictments, unless provided with an assistant who knows more about the law than he does, has been chosen to act for the next three years as the public prosecutor in a county in which nothing but vigorous ability on the part of the District Attorney will succeed in keeping down crime! The prospect is not pleasant to contemplate.

Some time ago the Farmers' Alliance people in Kansas elected a Judge who had never had any education in the law. He this important matter? As little as possi- had sense enough to go at once to a law school and try to fit himself for his place on the bench. The new District Attorney of Queens county should imitate his example by supplying the deficiencies in his own training, which he has been candid enough to acknowledge. He will have to work like a beaver to do it in two weeks.

Uncle Sam's Soldiers.

The bill introduced into the Senate by Mr WALTHALL for the regulation of enlistments in the army, is of unusual importance to the well-being of the rank and ille.

It repeals the law that now prohibits reenlisting any private who has served ten years or is over 35 years of age, unless he has so served already for twenty years. The voice of the army is almost unanimous for this repeal. The present law, enacted in the last Congress, is paipably unjust to men who enlisted because of the provisions which then offered a life career in the army, and are now set adrift. For them it has all the demerits of a retrospective act and a violation of contract. Wherever enistments have been made on the faith of authorized pledges to give longevity pay for a fixed period of years, with the benefit of the Soldiers' Home and also of the retired list after thirty years' service, such pledges should be kept. And even as to enlistments made since the passage of the law, or hereafter to be made, the ten years' law is be lieved by the great majority of army officers

to be most unwise. Its theory is that if a man is of any use to the army, he will in the course of ten years, rise to be a corporal at least, in which case he could recalist. But the places of non-commissioned officers are not so numerous that in any given company there would necessarily be vacancies ever for all competent privates. The extra pay and privileges naturally encourage non commissioned officers to reënlist, and they then continue in their old places; so that, as is readily seen, in time of peace there may be no chances for promotion even for some of those fit for it. Besides a man may from one cause or another be not quite fit for becoming a on-commissioned officer, and yet may be an excellent soldier, brave, sober, and trustworthy. To prevent by law the reenlistment of such a man, after he has given to the service of the Government ten years of the prime of his life, is most extra

ordinary. He may be known to every officer in his company or at his post as the very type of the unassuming and faithful private soldier, and yet the law forbids his eculistment. Such a policy contradicts the traditions of veteran service, and of the increased value of the soldier, who has been trained and tried and has proved true. One of the excuses given for the present

law is that it will give a larger number of men a training in the army, and then restore them to civil life, where they could serve as non-commissioned officers for voiunteers in case of war. This hypothetical benefit, recalling the phenomenal foresight of Mrs. Tooples about the door plate, can already mentioned. Besides, if those mgn are prevented from resalistment because they are not good enough to be privates in the regular army, why should they be relied upon to become corporals and sergeants of the militia or of the volunteers?

As Secretary LAMONT, Gen. SCHOPIELD. and many officers of all grades have favored the repeal of this ten years' law, it will probably be removed from the statute books at the present session.

A second project of Mr. WALTRALL'S bill, also likely to become a law, is that of reducing the term of enlistment from five years to three. This might at first seem a radical change; but it would not be so, since the present law gives to the soldier the right to put an end to his enlistment at the end of three years, and at the same time allows him a furlough of three months, if, instead of accepting that privilege, he fills out his regular term of five years. Secretary LAMONT and Gen. SCHOFIELD favor this change, and there seems to be a gen eral sentiment in its favor. The question whether five years or three is the better is really one for the Government to determine, instead of being made a matter of option for the soldier, with a vacation of three months offered as a sort of premium for filling out the term originally agreed upon. An enlistment for three years would certainly be safe and unobjectionable, whatever the fact as to five years. The reduction to three years proposed in the pending bill is accompanied by other changes relat-

ing to additional pay in case of reënlistment With fewer than 26,000 enlisted men on the active list of the army, including the hospital and signal corps, and a population of 65,000,000 from which to recruit them, there should be no difficulty in securing full ranks of excellent soldiers.

Welcome the Canadians.

Our Montreal contemporary, La Presse, is well pleased that a number of the French Canadians who have emigrated from the provinces to the United States have been elected to public office in this country, under the American political system. It mentions one Rhode Island town in which a native French Canadian, naturalized as an American citizen, has been elected to the Mayoralty; and it mentions half a dozen or more other towns in which citizens of that nativity have been elected to honorable and responsible offices, under the great American law of universal suffrage.

We are as much pleased with the facts as La Presse is. To the French Canadians, as well as to other people not of American birth, who come to this country, are freely offered the privileges of American citizenship and the opportunity of election to any office, Federal, State, or municipal, with the exception of the office of Federal Executive. They are not barred from place by their race, or their religion, or their circumetances in life. There is no other country of the world, in which people who are not natives of it can obtain such privileges as they possess in the United States. We have no aristocracy, no official class, no traditions in conflict with equality of rights. We have foreign-born citizens who are members of Congress, and Governors of States, and Mayors of cities, and functionaries of other kinds.

The French Canadians who have come among us, to the number of a million within s few years, are a peaceful, temperate, in-We dustrious, and law-abiding people. are pleased that a fair proportion of them are men of political aspirations. When these aspirants are sound in principle, and possessed of practical ability, we shall favor their election, as we would that of good candidates of any other race.

We presume that few of the French Canadians spoken of by La Presse as successful candidates for offices in this country, would ever have stood any chance of election to similar offices in their native Canada. It is hard for any ordinary Canadian to surmount the bar riers to public distinction that exist there. It must be hard for a proud man to subject himself to the peculiar conditions under which preferment is obtained there, and under which it must always he obtain long as Canada is ruled by a royal and foreign Government.

It is only by the union of Canada with the United States that the Canadian people can ever enjoy the privileges that are asso ciated with American citizenship. We are free to say that Canada would be an acceptable and a worthy addition to the great American republic.

Challenging the Grand Jury.

On Monday an extraordinary term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was begun in Brooklyn, under a special order of the Gov ernor, to inquire into the crimes against the election law which are alleged to have been committed in Kings county at the recent general election.

At the opening of the court, counsel reresenting John Y. McKane and certain election inspectors of the town of Gravesend, applied for permission and were allowed to challenge the proposed grand lurors as their names were drawn by the Clerk, that is to say, to inquire into their fitness to serve upon the Grand Jury.

This procedure is well established by law, although it is only very seldom in the last wenty-five years that grand jurors have een challenged in this State.

The Code of Criminal Procedure expressly provides that the District Attorney on be half of the people, and also any person held to answer a charge of crime, may challenge an individual grand juror. The same statute declares what the causes of challenge shall be, and prohibits any others. These causes are six in number: First, that the proposed grand juror is a minor; secondly, that he is an alien; thirdly, that he is insane; fourthly, that he is the prosecutor upon a charge against the defendant; fifth ly, that he is a witness for either party, and herefore cannot act impartially; sixthly, that a state of mind exists on his part, in reference to the case or to either party, which satisfies the Court, in the exercise of sound discretion, that he cannot act impurdally and without prejudice to the substan-

tial rights of the party challenging. It will be observed that the Code of Crim inal Procedure mentions only the District Attorney and a person held to answer charge of crime as the parties who may

challenge an individual grand juror. This provision, however, is probably not exclusive in its effect; and persons who have reasonable cause to believe that the Grand Jury will investigate accusation against them would seem to have a right of challenge notwithstanding the fact that they have not yet actually been held to answer by a committing magistrate. was the old law. Mr. BISHOP, in his wellknown treatise on criminal procedure deems it sufficient that it is in some way known that the Grand Jury is to investigate a person's conduct with reference to bringing in a bill of indictment, to entitle that per son to interfere in the process of organizing a Grand Jury for the purpose of seeing that its members are all qualified to act.

This is a fair rule, although Mr. Justice

CULLEN had no occasion to apply it on Monday, as the accused person before him had already been held to answer after a preliminary examination.

Two Criminals.

These remarks, made by our esteemed contemporary, the Atlanta Constitution, seem founded upon a misapprehension that is not uncommon:

"Out in Omaha, a Judge has recently imposed two very remarkable seateness. In the tirst case, a man out of work and desperate, held up a mail carrier and robbed him of one cent. He pleaded guilty, and the Judge sent him to the penitentiary for life. In the second case, Mosses, who stole nearly \$1,000,000 from the Capital National Bank of Lincoln, was sentenced to

five years imprisonment, "Such irregularity in the administration of justice sauses the masses to lose their respect for the law and the course. The man who yields to temptation when be is starving, and forcibly robs another of the small sum of one cent, deserve punishment; but it is an outrage to send him to prison for life, and then let a million dollar bank robber off with five years, when his crime was not the result of impulse or necessity, but

"It strikes us that Mosaga richly deserves hanging or at least imprisonment for life. The other fellow should have been sent up for a very abort term. Punish ment should be proportioned to the nature and extent of the crime."

The man who robbed the mail carrier was desperate enough, no doubt. He committed highway robbery, and whether he got one cent or a hundred thousand dollars makes not the slightest difference in the crime. The notion that the crime of robbery with violence is extenuated by the scantiness of the proceeds deserves to go with another notion, not infrequently expressed, that a clerk who gets small wages cannot be blamed for stealing from his employers. If there were any extenuating circumstances about the Omaha robber's crime, they would doubtless have been considered by the jury and the Court. The justice of a particular sentence is something that persons not familiar with the case in its details have no facilities of judging about.

Of the justice of the robber's sentence compared with that of the man Mosner. however, there can be no dispute according to the principles of legal penology. Crimes of violence against the person are punished more severely than crimes against property. Robbery with violence is punished more severely than simple larceny, more severely than embezziement, which was, we suppose, the charge against MOSHER. It is a great deal more important, at least it is thought so, that men should be secure in their lives and persons than that they should be secured from dishonest practices on the part of those with whom they do business; and it is necessary for the well-being of the whole community that persons shall be able to go about their lawful affairs without molestation.

The Atlanta Constitution would reverse the accepted rule, a rule approved by experience, and would punish offences against property more severely than offences against the person.

What Has Not Been Heard.

The first thing done by the Ways and Means Committee after it began operations under the platform of a tariff for revenue only, was to appoint "hearings" for manufacturers and people interested in special tariff schedules. The latter were permitted by the committee to join in the adjustment of the new tariff. A great many of them were heard to the extent of getting the duties on their special articles raised for their better protection.

Another stage of this policy of "hearing" seems now to have been reached. The Democratic Congressmen who do not like the WILSON Committee schedules, are to appear and tell their reasons why. They are to be heard for the same purpose, supposedly or avowedly, as the manufacturers were heard. The Wilson Committee have ears for anything and everybody, except for the Demo-

cratic platform made at Chicago, and for the voice of the American people uttered on Nov. 9, 1892. They are deaf to the promise of a tariff for revenue only.

What or who has got them ?

The Planet of Richmond, a journal susained by members of the cold about the Virginia capital, has this to say about the defeat, in the Democratic Legislature, of Gen. Firz-Hugh Leg for the long-term senatorship, and the nomination in his stead of the Hon. THOMAS S. MARTINE

"It was thought that Les was invincible, and that the magnetic influence of that name would preclude all danger of defeat. Asstrange as it may seem, tien, Les had, by his openhearted disposition and surprising good nature, made thousands of admirers among the black contingent, who feel as keenly his defeat as ome of his followers who fought to the last ditch

with him. 'May bis tribe never grow less?" These are gracious words, and they cannot fail to have a consoling effect upon Gen. LEE, even if the investigation into the charges of bribery and corruption made by some excited citizens against the managers of Mr. Mantin's canvass fall short of corroboration. The name of LEE appeals strongly to the affectionate remembrance of the colored race in Virginia where the recent disruption of the once for midable Republican party and the total smashup of the ambitious Populiets at the election of a month ago have been generally accounted or by the adhesion of thousands of negro voters to the cause and leaders of the Old Do minion Democracy.

In 1888, Mr. HARRISON was beaten in Virginia y 1.539. In 1892, the State went against him by 50,715; a significant change. There are 110,000 colored voters to 200,000 white, and until recently the colored vote was pretty solfdly Republican.

LILIUOKALANI'S portrait on a Voudoc medical advertisement would suit the require ments of the occasion perfectly.

The dealers in holiday wares complain that, judging by their trade, there is much less of gift giving this season than there has been in other seasons. This is dull news. The cus tom of giving Christmas and New Year's gifts is an old one and a pretty one, pleasurable to both givers and receivers. The gifts are marks of affection or of friendship, or of a kindly disposition. They have a good influence upon young folks, who often remember them through life, or preserve them as treasures. watch," said an old chap. "was a Christmas present from my father when I was ten years We say, give the children something at the holiday season. And we know that the boys and the girls will be not less pleased than their elders to read these words at this time

Under orders from Washington the enforcement of the Chinese Registration law is to be begun in California to-day. We learn that the Chinese Government will make no further objection to the law; that the Chinese Minister has directed the Six Companies to give obedience to it, and that the companies will aid in its execution. More than three fourths of all our Chinese people live in California, and the opposition to registration has been more persistent there than anywhere else. That this opposition has at last been brought to an end is fortunate for those wh are subject to the law. They will find that there is no hardship in its requirements, that it provides for them full protection in all their rights, and that, by preventing any further influx of Chinese labor to this country, it will give them opportunities which the have never before enjoyed for earning wealth. Since the Chinese Government has admitted that the law is acceptable all it stands, there will be no further threats of retaliation upon American missionaries and merchants in

China. The missionaries, who have lived in apprehension for nearly two years, may now rest assured that they can peacefully and safely proceed with the great work of Chris-

tianising the heathen Chinese.

Again the time has come when we must eliminate a certain feature from a game of skill because it has been cultivated to such perfection that its enormous capacity for acor-ing may rob the game of interest. It is nearly thirty years since John McDsvirr showed that a match of billiards, with the use of the push shot, might be finished in one inning. after the barring of the push the jaw had to be ruled out, to prevent the player who luckly got it from finishing the game offhand. Then the playing proceeded without new de-velopments until Jacob Scharger awamped ALBERT GARNIER by that most ingenious in vention of all, the use of the rail. It seemed hard to abolish such beautiful and scientiffe billiards as rail play, but the perfection of the process couldn't save it from being monotonous, and it was stopped by the balk line. The great artists have found in the "anchor" a scheme for getting over even the balk line as a barrier against immense runs of wearisome nursing, so the anchor must go with the rest. Various plans for barring it have been suggested, any one of which may be good. The players themselve ought to be the best able to settle on which

One of our distinguished naval command ers has married a Chinese wife, an hetress living in Honolulu. They are to make a tour of the United States, as far as this city. We wish them all happiness through life in the blessed bonds of wedlock.

one to select. If 1893 can be famed for noth-

ing eise, she must be called a year of the great-

est billiards up to date.

LIKE THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Comments of the H (watten Press in View of the Polley of Infamy.

Prom the Purch Commercial Advertises.

Rad Mr. Gresham been the Queen's paid attorney nated of being the American Secretary of State, he ould not more thoroughly have concealed and faint Bed the actual facts.

And Grover Cleveland caused Mr. Greeham to make t recommendation. Hawaii has surely fallen into evil hands; and where she sought protection, has found

Insolent defamation and lawless attack. The story of the revolution as told by Mr. Stevens b correct and his parrative unimpeachable. And those who know him will believe what he says in preference to the garbied statements of Mr. Hount, based on the partisan evidence of bitter royalists.

Considering the strong feeling against the ex-Queen that is daily gaining ground among Hawaiians as wel as foreigners, it would be suicidal for her to accept the professed restoration, even with the guarantee of armed protection from any source whatever.

From the Hauntian Stor. If the reputable people of the islands get a fair chance

to put their testimony before the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs in Congress, the report of James B. Biount upon the events of last January will be preved tissue of false assumptions based on the testimony of parties in interest on the side of the deposed royalty

As to the specific acts expected of Congress, we count throw a friendly Government in behalf of a discarded despotism. Then we look for an investigation (ato the genesis of Biount's report and the appointment of a commission drawn from Congress and the judiciary to wait Homolalu next summer and hold an impartial court, the conclusions of which will be submitted at the next session. After that we expect President Cieveland's pro-English scheme will go into the "in-nocueus desustade" in which he himself is bound to disappear. In the mean time, on this ground vigi ance and dry powder will continue to be used.

"No surrender' from now on is the slogan of the Ansexation party-no surrender to Cleveland, whose demand for it is illegal and unconstitutional and will be void when the American people shall make their flat known. God beins thous who help themselves: Three theers and a tiger for the Provisional Government and for the armed men who are backing it with invi-

le His Table Krife Paramount, Too!

From the Hawatian Shr.
The dining room of the Hawatian Hotel was unsually crowded the evening when "My Special Commissioner" made his first appearance, for of course everybedy wanted to get a good view of him. At one table sat Major Wodehouse, the British Minister and family. At another was the French Consul-General and Mr. Fugil, the representative of Japan. At othe lables were naval officers, members of the Provisions Government, men who had neld high offices under the monarchy and members of the Suprems Court. Louis. the head waiter, sensible to the comfort of all the guests, had placed the table whereat "My Special Co nissioner" was to sit in a position where every one in

the room could see it.

Soon in walked the Georgian and took his seat. Soup was easily disposed of, but when it came to fish, "Ramma, he is eating with his knife," said a listic girl. Of course, it was all over town within a few hours. A man may be a good diplomat and eat fish with his

The Candidate for the Supreme Bench From the Cleveland Leader

No longer ago than January, 1892, Mr. Hornblower endered a decision, as referee in a suit brought by lark R. Griggs against the executors of the estate of K. Garrison, a well-known New York capitalist wi died in 1885, giving the plaintiff \$188,089. The case was appealed, and the referes was sustained in the Superior Court. It was carried up to the Court of Appeals and reversed by the unanimous decision of the tribunal. Chief Justice Earl wrote the opinion which it was stated that "the judgment appealed from [Mr. Hornblower's] is both fliegal and unjust. Every member of the court agreed with the Chie Judge except Judge Gray, who concurred "in the re-suit," This is not a flattering record for a man nomi-materi to be a member of the highest court in America and the most powerful judicial body in the world

Improvidence and Poverty.

that no one need suffer the pangs of poverty in thi country, if he is industrious and econ-I hold that this is not true. I hold further that any man whe will go among the poor will find, that while too great a proportion of those people are poor be-

cause they have been improvident, yet there are many in distress, and there are many who have for a long time been in distress, by reasons which are beyond I shall state one instance of this latter class, the lab

est that has come within my experience: It is that of a family consisting of father, mother, and six children, the oldest child about 10. The father earns \$15 a week, yet by reason of broken time, caused

either by sickness or by the stoppage of the establishment in which he worse, even this small income is materially reduced. Even when things are running amouthly he certainly does not earn over \$30 a month. New, ist any size calculate what must be done with this \$30, and, if he is despit versed in figures, let him see how much can be despit versed in figures, let him see how much can be devoted to "a reserved fund to tide them over the period of idleneas."

The family occupy three rooms in the rear portion of a house which is situated in a small street. For these rooms, small, ill-lighted as they are, they pay \$8 a mostle. There is not much room for seconomy here.

"abtracting the rest from this man's wages, was read as has \$21 cir. Now take oif the sum necessary for his as a first. Then, easiling to mind that fiving in the his as the sum and a first of a part of the sum and a first first and probably pay to do the sum and sinch a family would probably pay to do the sum and despited dering a vesar. The last time I called the solution and law sulfares were very sick to the poor mather did not even think of taking to her bed.

Now clothe father, mother, six children, and the roughest material on the children, and the roughest shows on little feet that, in their activity, will som make the new oil. What remains, I wonder, at the end of the menth.

Finializate, Dec. 18, 1908.

It strikes us that for a man earning of the menth. Now, let any one calculate what must be done with

It strikes us that for a man earning no more than \$30 a month to marry and bring into the world six children is an act of as great improvidence as can be imagined. Certainly he cannot be said to suffer from "causes beyond his own control."

Sheiter for Homoless Womes,

To sun Euron or Ton Scu—to-; Please let me have pere in your columns to offer shelter, food and prostreet to as many homeless women as need such until they find employment. We make no difference because of creed. At in distress are urged to apply at M. Mary's, left West Fourteenth attest or at 164 West Fif-teenth atreet. cited in St. Mary's and the aunex in West Fifteenth

How She Signed. From the Busine Encoding Transacript

An old woman of undentably Deltio origin entered a deviations savings bank the other day and walked up to the dear.

"Do you want to draw or deposit F saked the gamila many out." "Do you want to draw or deposit I" native the grand that wants for yet some in," said she.

"Saw at death. Of wants for yet some in," said she.

"Base of death. Of wants for her algusture, and absert in a select a the land, please."

"About the select it."

"Sale along it."

"Of Sale it is now."

Justice to Hawatt-A True Democrat of Wis

anto Beneribes the Case Correctly. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! AS & 116long Democrat I heartly thank you for the stand taken on the Hawall question. Your course keeps step with our party from Jefferson until this day, while Mr. Cleveland's is a reminder to me of the old Whigs that I used to hear say back in 1845-6, that they would go

a bundred miles to see Polk hanged. The way the President has managed this affair reminds me more of a District Attorney making out a case than a Democratic President; and he makes all honest Democrats ashamed.

Still the place hunters and holders all say Amen!" and are ready to play second fiddle to his hymn of God Save the Queen!

We have taken the Miliranker Journal since it was started as our color bearer; but its lickskillet conduct in this matter is enough for Yours truly, BELLE PLAINE, Wis., Dec. 15.

Disorderly Persons Not Arrested.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SHI Dr. Parkhurst is undoubtedly right in his discovery that the laws of the State of New York in regard to disorderly persons are not enforced by the police and the Police Justices. I remind you of Section 800, Title VII., of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which I quote as follows Secreta 800, Who are Disorderly Persons,-The fol-

lowing are disorderly persons:

1. Persons who actually abundon their wives, &c.;

3. Persons who threaten to run away and leave their

ives or children a burden upon the public & Persons pretending to tell fortunes or where tos

ratolen goods may be found: 4. Keepers of bawdy houses, or houses for the resort of prostitutes, drunkards, tippiers, gamesters habitual criminals, or other disorderly persons (such a actors see below

6. Persons who have no visible profession or calling by which to maintain themselves, but who do so [maintain themselves, I suppose; for the most part by gaming n ming; 6. Inglers, common showmen, and mountebanks, who exhibit or perform ros posits, support shows, wise or rope dimens (ste)

er other ridle shows, acts, or reads. Then there are three more sections devoted to monte men and habitual criminals. The disorderly person, it further appears, should be arrested on a warrant, about issuing which the magistrate has no option when a sworn complaint is laid before him. The Police Justice may require him to give ball for good behavior (that is, to desist from juggling or giving shows, or acting), or, if he fails to give ball, may send him to Blackwell's Island for six months at hard labor. The keeper of the penitentiary must return to the Court of Ses sions of the county on the first day of every term a list of the persons so committed, and

this is what that court may do: Section 910. The court may discharge such a perso.
• • or, it he be a minor, may authorize • • the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to bind him out in some lawful railing as a servant, appren-tice, mariner, or otherwise, until he be of age; or, if he be of age, to contract for his service with any person, as a laborer, servant, apprentica, mariner, or other wise, for not exceeding one year.

What are laws for if they are not to be enforced impartially? I speak for Herrmann myself. I want him for a servant to take the \$10 gold pieces out of my potatoes for me ACCORDING TO THE LAW.

What Parkburst Has Done.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Dr. Parkhurst has already doubled the number of unfortunates in the flats and apartments in the respectable part of the city above Fourteenth street, and has brought the social evil closer to the middle class of working people.

He has driven back to their former homes in the tenement houses, thousands of young girls who again emerge at night to ply their calling. not alone, but accompanied by a "proba-tioner," who will also end by joining the great throng of lost women.

He has driven thousands to the vile dens of Pell, Cherry, James, Water, and Mott streets: it was either this or the river. But the Doctor has a warm, comfortable office, so why should

he care? He has indirectly had hundreds more thrown into prison to emerge only more savage against into prison to emerge only more savage against society.

He has driven these women, from those that seek them, to us of the working masses, there to associate with our sisters, our fathers, and, Heaven save them, our mothers, who see one erring daughter return home for a short interval, only to lead her decent sister into a life of shame. Christ taught a life of love; Farkhurst teaches Ho; to the chase!

He has reduced them to such straits that they care not for sickness, disease, or color. All pride and restraint is abandoned; white, hack, and Chinese all crowd together. Diseases are spread broadcast, and many an unfortunate man and woman will, in the near future, lie on hospital cots, and between their periods of pain curse the name of Parkhurst.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Sen-

ner, in his comments on my article in THE SUN on suicide, assumes that it "defends and so justifies self-destruction." Not at all. It simply deprecates the folly, the suicidal act having been actually committed, of interfering to defeat the purpose. He also says I "leave out of the question entirely the Christian doctrine on the subject." Will be please state what is the Christian doctrine on the subject, and show wherein and by what Bible authority "Christianity teaches that there are no circumstances under which a man is justified in committing suicide?" Can he cite a single passage from either the Old or New Testament inhibiting suicide? The record in Matthew xxvii., that Judas hanged himself, is usually spoken of by theologians and from pulpits with much as theologians and from pulpits with much approval never with condemnation. Saul, the first king of Israel, killed himself, as also did his armor bearer. If Jesus, being, as is claimed, the veritable God, "having power to lay down His life and to take it up again," went voluntarily to the cross, in how much did His crueffixion differ from folo de se?

The right and the uncondemned practice of suicide is as old as the race. It may be an act of cowardice; it may be against public policy; it may be in disturbance of social order; it may be in defeat of nature's purpose, which is to ripen; it may be contrary to the spirit of Christianity; it certainly is in accord with Calvinism, but as a natural human right it is as inalicable as the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. But ought suicide to be encouraged or defended? No. By no means, no. But there are circumstances under which it may be uscused. If not justified, it may even be an act of self-sacrificing heroism, as in the case of the suicide of John Groblensky at Plainfield, published in The Sun to-day, who, having his life insured, killed himself, thinking his death would bring more benefit to his family than his "struggling on." It is a great rity that extremity of condition should be so gyent, but who shall say that his voluntary death was not sanctified by his ascrifice of himself for the good of his family?

Bhakespeare, in "Antony and Cleopatra," says: proval never with condemnation. Saul, the

is a:

It is great

To do that thing which ends all other deeds:

Which shockles accidents and helis up change. And in "Julius Cosar":

Every bondsman in his own hand bears. The power to cancel his captivity. SARATOGA, Dec. 15, 1803. A. S. PEASE

New York's Laws for the Insane, From the Buston Hadioni and Surgical Journal

The laws of New York and Massachusofts have placed those States in the foreinest raik of intelligent and liberal care for the insane. The enactments regulating the commitment castums, and the care while there, of the base, and especially the State tare act of New York, have been in the main wise and beneficial. New York have been in the main wise and beneficent.

The weak point in the New York law is that a pian for centralizing in a State temmission power as to details of management of the hospitals, which was everwhelmingly defeated in the Massachusette Legislature, has become part of the New York statute, and that the Lunacy Commission, which ought to be a purely supervising and advisory beard, has executive functions which are not only needlessly vexations to the hospital managers and medical officers and prejudicial to the interests of their patients, but also may be desiructive of good morals. The managers and medical officers of the bospitals for the insune have taken courses from the notifical united the interests of the transfer of the insune have taken courses from the notifical united united their state, and are attempting a reform, in which we wish them every success.

All Frued. From the Washington Seeming Sta "Well, young man," said old Mr. Breezy,
while you are at my house I hope you'll feel
just like one of the family.
Thank you. I'm sure I have every reason

What do you mean?"
Your daughter has just said she would be a

BUNDERAMA

... The city of atlanta will be fifty on Dec. 28.

the affairs of his kingdom with a level head.

was a miller.

—The largest hoppard in the world will be in Takims county, Wash, next summer. It will emprise man seres of vines. A still larger one, to consist of 750

Birer, in Lane county, Gr. a few days are, washed away forty acres of a ferris dive acre farm belonging to a p. or wider. Whing out her earthly possessions in a single night with anarting effectiveness.

Rehalem, Or. last week, trotted the length of the man business street, meandered into the back pard of a city sen's house, ambied throng: the bouse and out of the fruit door, and then trotted out of the city limits. The

great windows Santa Claus sorting toys for his pace by the benevolent person in the most window, —The old German salutation, "Bleasings on the meal time," heard in all German houses and Sunnat Invari-ably addressed by host to goes in public restaurance, has its equivalent open the New York cast side in the

how and smile with which a newcomer is received to the boot. It is an almost unknown ceremony in true French quarter.

—The region about Fort Myers, on the Colons-hatichie River, in southeastern Florids, is especially rich this season in game, large and small Patridge. and rabbits are so thick as to be little considered, and

wild terkeys are abmount. Deer and bear are plenti-ful in the low woodlands. This abundance of game tak peculiarly locky thing for the few inhabitants of that region, as the beef thereabouts is aim at inedible. -Although the old trick of the chesp crayon portrait and the expensive frame has been expused time and again, bundreds of country folks living in villages from 100 to 200 miles from New York are still frequent; swindled by this game. Exposure in New York dos

-It was to have been expected that sooner or later some such claim as that of the Pennsylvania Maria would be made to valuable land in Baltimore. The long lease system is more widely established at Baiti

occasionally by Routt county hunters. -Rabbi Reich of Atlanta Ga. created something of a sensation a week ago by advocating, in a sermon de-livered in the orthodox synagogue, the right of women to preach, and the desirability of their doing so if they had the talent and the seal for the work. This, of course, is altogether contrary to the Jewish law. In-terest was added, locally, through the fact that a prem-

land has been inhabited by a race of keen sportsmer for two and a haif centuries, small game is still abun-dant in the remoter parts of the region. Large tidal rivers unknown to Northern sportsmen abound in ducks, rabbits are plentiful to most of the southers counties, and there are many quait in the great wood-lands that still cover many thousands of acres. There are many squirrels in the pine woods of the southeast-

on the Atlantic side, is remarkable. -Any observant person that knows New York may pick out with almost unerring certainty the metropolitan tramp. He is never well dressed, but he may not be werse clad than a thousand workingman whom h josties in the street. Nevertheless there is an aimiess something in his gait, a vacuous look in his face, both perhaps defying analysis, that mark him for the acoustomed idler. Such men are seen at all times on the Bowery, that promenade and show place of poverty, and in all the great thoroughfares. They are seen now

of Past Assistant Paymasters has been fifteen and a Baif years in the service, of which he passed three and a half to the lowest grade. When promotton

The during violation of popular rights by

spected and thrones unknown? islands were annexed to our country.

accuracy of Mr. STEVENS's observation, and | hardly offset the present positive drawbacks

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR,

of Cot L. L. Bush at med-in-Hand, Pa.

of Ost. L. B. Shah at Dirf-in-Hand, Pa.

—Efforts are making to have the site of Washington's famous camp at Valley Forgo made a national reservation and public park. A jury is seen to be appointed to condemn the property for this purpose.

...There is one king whose authority none dispetes, and that is the king of the crossing the postcomas; and it must be admitted that, we are a he administers

the analys of his timedess with a level head.

—Mrs. asole L. Kirk died in Ceoil county. Md. the
other day at the ago of 103, and was in sound heatta
mearly to the day of her death. the was if frish birts,
but had long lived in Ceoil Spinty, where her husband

eres, is to be planted in Alameda county, Cal, the for lowing season.

-A sudden change in the course of the Macheners

-A big deer happened "secally upon the town of

neigent excited no parties ar in ereat.
—Rar amites are deepty interested in the Ciristma. display of a shopuseper who shows a de by shie in two and a real live little girl sitting peride an open free

not harm the awindlers, for their victims are chiefly persons who read only local newspapers. The swindler when exposed merely changes his place of bustness and goes on with his trade.

more than in any other city of the Union. Thus large has not tended to discourage improvement, and Baltinore, in spite of the fact that its pre-minence in some tines of trails has passed away, steadily grows in population. It is a city in which one may live very cheaply,
—It is not surprising to learn that a small herd of buffale has been found in Routt county, Cot. It is the extreme northwestern country of the State, a large area of sparsely settled mountain country, rich in big gams and ill provided with railways and other methods of transportation. No hunter from the East ever went into Routs county without hearing the tradition that a few buffale still remained in a part of the county. The skulls of buffale killed years ago are still found

inent Haptist minister in that city has been vigorously attacking women evangelists, denouncing them as infides for disobeying the injunction of St. Paul. —In spite of the fact that the Eastern shore of Mary-

ern counties, and the variety of water fowl, especially

as well on the far east side, among throngs of busy men and women, a region that they ordinarily shun.

—The course of promotion in the navy pay corps is
Sinstrated by the cases of the officers just advanced se the rank of Paymaster, and of this below them in the list of twenty Past Assistant Paymasters. The officers just promoted have been about sixteen years in the service, of which four years were passed in the lowest of the pay corps grades and the remainder

comes, which must be soon, he will have been mursthan twelve years a Past Assistant Paymaster. —If a Bowery dime museum usher tells the truth, the leading man of the museum's theatrical company has his hands peculiarly full. He must not enty take the chief role himself, but he must keep the company up to its work and contrive to put on the stage a new play every week. No unkind questions are asked as to the sources of his inspiration, nor is the audiense usually quick to detect plagfartem. The company was recently playing an adaptation of a popular Western drama and a casual visitor was astonianed when the here turned in withering scorn upon the villain and addresses to him a dozen lines from one of Shake speare's most powerful passages of invective. The au-dience applanded with no suspicion of its own correct taste, and soon after another Shakesperean passage

brought down the house. -"If you want to see something specially superb in steam effects," said a citizen, "balt on the corner o Broadway and Twenty-sixth street just after cunest, say at about 5 o'clock, on some partectly clear, cold day, when the wind is strong from the northwest. Look west along Twenty-sixth street, and high in the air against a wonderful background of brilliant light bids sky (it shades into a pale pink at the horizon). rolling and tumbling and salling over the street you will see great clouds of steam from the tail chimneys of the Edison plant, on the north side of Twenty sixth street, near rixth avenue. Near the chimneys, where they are most dense, these flying clouds appear, upon the side toward year, a light, luminous brown, as they expand in fight they become white and pink and gold. People stop and for a moment wonder at the spectacle.

for a moment longer they pause to enjoy the glorious beauty of it." Foreign Notes of Real Interest,

England's chief maker of playing cards, Goodall, had Med fearing \$80-,000 A large disappearing gun burst at Armstrong's works. one man only being killer Dr. Stassell Beymolds has succeeded Str Andrew Clark

as President of the Royal College of Paysicians.

The Vienna publicans have started a boycott against
Pilsoner beer, on account of a rise in the price, and

they are agitating throughout Austria Hungary for co-A portion of an "Adventurer's share" in the New Biver Company has been sold making the price of one share more than £450,000. This is the highest figure

George Ebers has written a movel entitled "Clas-pairs." He has been intending to make her a become or many years, but mutil recently his courage always failed when he began
In Labira time tree in Herwickshire four feet in the

ameter at feet from the ground was blown clean down and raised and replaced again. It to day shows no trace of its lojury. Mr. Hullingworth has given to Elizatingham some ratio able houses, sumply as an endowment for a city. The

Tuen Council assepted with the hope that this "will be the first of a long lone of such gifts." The vision market feeled by the local sale in Iondon, shows the formwing result. A view by discussed don, shows the formering results a view by thorseon and Franceson transmitto of Millan brought £51, a vie innessio by William Forster of Lendon £61; a visits by Kinda Amatt daved 1975 £750, a visits by timeppe digarment de Greek favor 1975, £250; a visits by the tente Strad's art, dated 1735, £250; a visits by the tente Strad's are seen as visits for £2800; a visit may be a few recent as visits for £2800; a visit may be visited for the visit for the favor £61; a visit may be the visit visit for £500; a visit by the visit visit visit visit for £500; a visit by the visit visit visit visit by the best for £500; a visit by the visit vi Amati, the sen of Sirale (tipling by this manerare it tremely rare, and advitional interest is attached to this instrument by reason of its having remained by the present owner clamity for upward of 200 years find a visin by Stradivart fine, a visin to derive Function of Venice (Tit), a visit bow by Force sives mounted fig. Monard's concerts for plan forte and inchestre, in il minist, full score, antipuly in Materi own writing amail follo, obling 7s pages compania

Scotter or later a magnetical cost will develop a COM-stail compt, benchmans of breath, failing afrecht but weather of Breath all appropriate of secure setting until affection, which may be a until or pair also by send in time Dr. Jahmer Experiment — 46.